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THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

ANARCHIST AND CLERICAL TROUBLES OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. CONDEMNATION OF THE RAVACHOL JURY-NEW

OUTBREAKS FROM THE BISHOPS-ENGLISH HOME RULE-WALES AND THE CHURCH-IRISH DISCORDS-MR.

PICTURE GALLERIES.

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London, April 30 .- The twelve heroes of the Ravachol jury have done one service. They have enabled the present generation to understand more clearly how it is that a minority has always governed France, how it was that the Reign of Terror was established in 1793, how it was that what M. Taine so well calls the Jacobin Conquest of France was effected. A minority with the courage of its opinions is stronger than a majority which has no courage of any kind.

The verdict of extenuating circumstances in Ravachol's case is treated by all Europe as a verdict of pure cowardice. Even in Paris, hardly a voice is lifted in excuse for these gentlemen. One respectable journal, "Le Temps," excuses them, and to that extent less respectable. M. Paul de Cassagnac excuses them, on the express ground that a man must be expected to think first of his own safety and after that-a long way after-of his country. The other apologists are Reds, or outcasts, or such persons as M. Drumont, the Jew hater. The public opinion of France was tersely expressed in the cry of "Cowards!" which saluted the jury as they left the court. Whether other juries will be less cowardly, remains to be seen Already it is predicted that if Ravachol be tried for the murder of the hermit of Chambles, extenuating circumstances will present themselves to

the minds of that jury also.

Matthew Arnold found the want of Germany to be civic courage. The want is, and has long been, at least equally conspicuous in France. The Paris Commune of 1871 proved it over again. At present the Anarchists are the successors of the Jacobins of 1793, and of the Communists of 1871. They are a more contemptible minority than either of their predecessors. Yet the terror they inspire

A worse symptom yet is the readiness to make a hero of Ravachol. The civilities shown him by the police, by the press, by the judge on the bench, are of a kind which might be offered to some misguided reformer. The mildness of manner of M. Gues, the presiding magistrate, was not pleasing to the French who witnessed the display of it toward Ravachol. There is, in fact, but one man whom everybody—the Anarchists excepted—praises, and that is M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, the Prosecutor-General. His conduct of the prosecution and his address to the jury were admirable, whether from a professional or a civic point of view. He spoke with his life in his hands, and is clearly one of those men to whom danger acts as a

The speech of Ravachol's counsel was deplorable. Counsel in France, as elsewhere, are allowed great liberties; the more reason why these liberties should be used discreetly. M. Lagasse's speech was a plea for Anarchy, a disgrace to the bar of which he is a member, and to the judge who tolerated it. These are the things, the verdict and the general tone and license of the trial. which hold France up to the scorn of Europe, as M. Magnard declares in "Le Figaro"-himself a type

and echo of French opinion. What M. Loubet says, a man of ability and courage, must be read as addressed to a French audience. Criticism on it from our point of view would perhaps be a mistake. Yet even the French do not like to hear their Prime Minister speak e explosion at M. Very's as if it were a thing which no human power could have pre-"Prefects, Ministers, Governments," the Anarchists, if they choose to persevere, are omnipotent? These indiscreet words do not prevent M. Loubet from doing something, much

even, to restore confidence and to protect Paris. There is a strong feeling in the capital that the police have not shown themselves equal to the occasion. Perhaps not; but when an outrage occurs the police are always blamed. M. Very's restaurant was known to be in danger. It was left, say Paris critics, in charge of one policeman. Yet M. Loubet is convinced that no precaution has been omitted, and that May Day itself will pass quietly. The most energetic and explicit orders have been given, he insists. No doubt; but Geneva is thronged with Parisians whose faith in the prophetic powers of their rulers is not complete. Some of the precautions taken are singular enough. For example, the order of the police to Mr. Munroe, the American banker, not to give a reception in his house lest it might attract the notice of Anarchists. Some public functionary has an apartment, it appears, in the same hotel. The foreigner, too, is receiving special attention from the Anarchists. They have sent word to the managers of large foreign shops and other establishments that they will be blown up because they are foreign. You may almost expect to hear some boulevard journal remark that after all the Anarchists are patriots. These and a thousand other details are significant of the

state of French opinion. It is difficult not to contrast the panic which admittedly prevails in Paris with the coolness of London when the policy of dynamite was in favor with some of the Irish leaders. That also was an effort far more serious than the present one in France to establish a state of terror. It totally failed. So, it may be hoped, will the Anarchist effort fail ultimately in France. But for the moment it almost succeeds. The terror which is one of its chief aims does exist. It does not exist, happily, among the rulers of France, nor is there much evidence tending to show that among the working classes there is any sympathy with Anarchists. They belong, not to the working, but to the criminal classes. They have, perhaps, set the working classes to thinking, and have shown how close is the logical connection between anarchy and socialism. I do not suppose that Mr. Henry George would approve of Ravachol's methods, but the interval which separates them is not, in fact, very wide. Both are enemies of society as it exists, and Ravachol is not the more

Amid the roar of dynamite explosions you may still hear the crackle of Clerical controversies. The Church, like the Anarchists, is making war on the Republic, only in a different way. Four bishops have burst out, two of them old offenders and two new. Two or three weeks ago the Bishop of Mende was excusing himself for his colitical circular on the ground that it had not been published or read. It has now been read throughout the diocese. Next comes the Bishop of Aix, with a fresh pastoral letter in support of the Archbishop of Avignon, reminding his dear brothers that they belong to the Church Militant. This militant Church is also in France a persecuted Church, and "has never had to endure a more

adroit, more devilish, more wanton attack." The Bishon of Montauban, instead of launching an episcopal thunderbolt, writes to the papers faithful who vote for the enemies of ligion will incur a serious responsibility to God. He omits to say how he knows this; but the faithful, of course, will not ask. The Bishop of Nancy sains of elavery weighing on the Catholic Church are beginning to be known as Redmondites, are

mies aim at the extinction of Christian France. He insists that no tyranny so hateful, so hypocritieal, so foolish, so disgraceful, has for nineteen Mr. Depew would say, she is to shake off her centuries been imposed on any Catholic clergy. fetters, must be able to extort her freedom from His flock are urged to end it by their votes. Catholies are told that they must vote straight, that Commons. There is much sense in that view. their power depends on their being united, and But if Ireland is to do that, the Irish must now that they can only be united under the direction begin, says Mr. Dillon, to stop abusing each other

are becoming, he declares, intolerable. Her ene- believed to have thrown him over in a body.

of the Episcopate. The bishops, in short, ought He appealed to all of them, and to Mr. Healy in If they do, they may thank the Radicals shade, if a shade, less violent than the attacks of American supplies had been stopped. It was "the President Harrison's negotiations for an interna-

tional silver conference are, if you will accept an English view of the matter, "an wvasive and illusory attempt to temporize with the soft-mone The currency question is made the the grave and considerate courtesy with which the leading journal of this country refers to the Chief Magistrate of the United States. These com pliments begin an article which ends with the ac be other than purposeless, mischievous even, con pared with the ordinary productions of a Proties may be found some sensible remarks on the silver question in general. I do not know why it should be supposed that attacks

Let us dismiss the attacks, and invite the silver people to answer, if they can, the arguments which not one journal only, but almost the whole civilized world address to us. We are coining can Treasury holds already \$420,000,000 of silver. It is perfectly well known here that this hoarded silver can't be got into circulation. The country will not have it, and the more it increase the less likely is it to circulate. It is held in reserve, "perhaps to be let loose disastrously some day at the bidding of an ignorant and rapacious majority, and by the act of a reckless Govern ment." It is undoubtedly true that the vagaries of American silver legislation have produced alarm rather than confidence, even among silver-using and silver-producing communities abroad. Messrs. Bland, Teller and Co.' had succeeded in forcing up, or even in keeping un' the price of silver, they might have been hailed as benefac tors by the German and other Governments, which are hoping to unload foreign silver on the American But silver is forty-seven cents an onnce lower than two years ago. The laws of trade are seen to be stronger than Messra Bland and Teller and their whole backing of silver barons

and currency quacks. Financiers and men of business generally are grateful to President Harrison for standing out against what is insidiously and dishenestly called free coinage. They do not, perhaps, object to an international conference, believing that no conference of sane men without selfish interests to serve will declare for free coinage or anything like it. If they object, it is on the ground that such a conference keeps up the excitement, unsteadies men's minds and unsettles the markets of the world. The European world is going to do business on a gold basis. So much is clar. If we prefer silver, we shall make ourselves a

debtor nation. Messrs. Bland and Teller would like us to be the India of Christendom. Would the American people like it? Would they like to pay for all imports in gold and take pay for exports in Such are some of the questions asked here. Many more might be asked. I will ask If, in order to enrich the silver ring, the American Government buys the product of American silver mines, why should it not buy the product of American iron mines, or American coal mines? If the currency is to be deranged and the community plundered for the benefit of silver capitalists, why not for the benefit of iron owners, or coal owners, or lager-beer owners?

The Ulster movement against Home Rule attracts more and more attention, and elicits expressions do nothing, for all is in- of sympathy from some public men who might trine of passive resistance to a Dublin Parliament. The late Viceroy of Ireland, Lord Londonderry, is one, and the Duke of Devonshire is another Both leave to the men of Ulster the sole responsibility for their actions, but the opinion of neither is doubtful. The Duke's parallel between the Revolution of 1688 and the possible revolt of Protestant Ulster against Roman Catholic rule is striking enough in itself, and all the more impressive coming from a man whose moderation and sagacity are proverbial.

The subject of Ulster is likely to come up on he discussion of Mr. Blane's motion in the House of Commons on May 6. The Gladstonians hoped they had got rid of that motion. One of the most extreme British Home Rulers, Mr. Clark, had a notice on the paper which he so amplified as to include, he thought, the whole subject of Home Rule. Had he done that, the rules of the Hous would have prevented discussion of a similar reequal to the occasion, and the Speaker has ruled Mr. Blane in order. Mr. Palfour, on the other hand, who had asked for the whole time of the House for the Government, being urged to make an exception in Mr. Blane's favor, declined, and the debate is therefore likely to be out short. If, said Mr. Balfour, Mr. Gladstone wishes to explain what he means by Home Rule; the time is ample; if

he does not, no time is ample. Mr. Clark's motion for Home Rule all roundthat is, for separate Legislatures for England, Scotland and Wales, as well as Ireland-came to at ignominious end. The Gladstonian leaders, to whom logic seems no part of practical politics, thought it untimely. The House was empty, and the debate was left to nonentities until Mr. Ritchie closed it by a speech, which was hardly called for. Finally, on a question which if serious meant the overthrow of the existing Constitution, only 128 Members voted, 45 of them for Clark's

Again-it is the second instance in a single week -has a section of the Radicals revolted against Mr. Gladstone; this time, the Welsh Radicals Numerically, they are insignificant. When it came to voting, they could muster no more than twenty-six, and they dwindled to seventeen. But between the Welsh Radicals and Mr. Gladstone the bond of affection has heretofore been thought pe culiarly strong. If the Welshmen desert him, anybody will desert him. Their hatred of the Church proves stronger than their love for the leader who at times champions it.

The breach of Thursday was on a Church ques tion, a bill to enable the Church to get rid of the black sheep among her clergy. Mr. Gladstone supported it, and appealed to the Radicals to allow t to pass. No! cried the Welshmen with one accord; the Church is hateful! We will do nothing for her. And their hatred expressed itself in these 17 hostile votes, against 230.

Mr. Dillon's speech at Slane on Sunday, which s still in Ireland the favorite day for political oratory, can only be called pathetic. He feelsno man more deeply-the divisions in the Irish party. He pleads for unity. He appeals to his opponents to bury the hatchet. He tells the Irish once more that they must put their trust in a united Irish Parliamentary party, and not in any English party or English Minister. He throws over Mr. Gladstone; throws him over, of course, hypothetically. But it is remarkable how many of the many Irish leaders-there are at present eighty-six leaders-have dately felt obliged to throw over Mr. Gladstone in the same way. Mr. O'Connor did at Liverpool, and Mr. McCarthy at Derry, and many more. The Parnellites, who

Mr. Dillon declares his belief in Mr. Gladstone sincerity. They all do that. But Ireland, if, as an unwilling Minister and an unwilling House of to govern France. I do not think they will, just particular, not to say anything offensive about for it, whose attacks on the bishops are only a from America on this subject. He knew that

violence of language which had been used, which was that within the last eighteen months threefourths of the energy, time and money of the Irish people have been spent in fighting each

Is it not indeed pathetic? It becomes m nathetic still when you see how it is met. Mr. Redmond spoke at Drogheda two days later, and had been "floated, insulted, pulled by the nos in the face of the Irish people by Mr. Healy. Mr. Redmond, for his part, declined to promot union by dishonor, humiliation, untruth, and on the President add to the force of a financial political blackguardism. Mr. O'Connor at Liverool had held out the elive-branch, and Mr. Dillon, if you believe Mr. Redmond, had privately declared himself cacer to accept it. Healy said no, and so in public Mr. Dillon was

Mr. Healy spoke the same day in Dublin, and scouted the idea of compromise or reconciliation He would never, he declared, even recognize the existence of a second National party, which he called a pestilential national evil.

The Parnellites of the city held a meeting on Sun day to demand an amnesty for the dynamitersfor the Irish dynamiters, not the French. Irish now immured in English jails for political offences-dynamite is a political offence-" their immediate release. Then comes the American appeal. Cork recognizes "the great political power of our exiled countrymen in America. Some of the dynamiters are, they say, American cit Wherefore, "in view of the forthcoming Presidential election," the exiled Irish in America are invited to bring the cause of these men promi

"It is the duty of every Irishman to keep up war between England and Ireland," said Mr Carew, M. P. "There would never have been Home Rule movement but for the Fenian movement," said Mr. William Redmond, M. P.

The English Anarchists, Mowbray and Nicholl, are but a weak imitation of their French friends. being content with inciting other people to vibail. Mr. William Morris, the Socialist-poet, or poet-Socialist, was his first bail.

The less advanced friends of Mesors, Morris and Mowbray have completed their arrangements for a great labor demonstration to morrow in Hyde Park. Nobody thinks of interfering with it. The police will keep the streets and stop the traffic and protect the platforms, should they need pro-Preparations abroad are of a different kind. Arrests of Anarchists continue. The authorities everywhere hope for the best, but nobody is quite sure what will happen.

The Labor party seem on ill terms with Mr. Gladstone, who has made sacrifices to them, but not, in their opinion, sacrifices enough. on the eight-hours question, is bitterly remembered against him. Mr. Alderman Ben Tillett, of the London Docks and the London County Council, and the London Trades Council, has rebuked him exceeding plainness of speech. "Mr. Glad-

title from the first one, the Spanish Story of the Armada; an excellent piece of work. The Spanish archives have confirmed the story as it was known from the other side. They prove even more strongly that the Spaniards were beaten, not by the weather, but by hard fighting and good seamanship and generalship. This Mr. Froude brings out with his wonted picturesque force. For the rest, the book is one of a miscellaneous character, like the short studies of the same author, and attractive throughout.

The two chief picture exhibitions of the year in London have now been seen, the New Gallery and the Royal Academy having both opened their doors to what is called a private view. The general conclusion from both is that this is not a good year for British art.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE ARGENTINE. London, April 30.—"The Standard's" Buenos Afrecorrespondent says: "A member of the Government to be made for an alliance between the United exists whereby Uruguay guarantees to provide naval depot for the American Navy. The visit the American sect to Buenos Ayres was purely a display of intercational courtesy, and had no political abject. The United States has invited various South American Republics, including Argentina, to establish a commercial league. A discussal of the proposal is about to take place in the Argentine Congress."

London, April 30.-Lord Randelph Churchill has issued a manifesto in which he sets forth his attitude been undecided. The manifesto is in the form of a letter of a candidate for a seat in the House of Com-Lord Randolph strongly supports the claims of labor, which, he says, is in a position to legislate for itself and not to allow land and commerce to legislate for it. Henceforth, the manifesto continues, labor will be independent of all political parties, and the latter must recognize this fact.

London, April 30.-The Anglo-Scotia mills and lace factories, near Nottingham, have been destroyed by fire. All the valuable machinery was ruined.

Philadelphia, April 30.-The body of the sixth and Wednesday night was recovered this morning from the rains. All the members of the company are now accounted for. By the light of half a dozen electri lamps the work of searching for the dead was prosecuted all last night. At 1 o'clock the body of Thomas Lorella, the gymnast, was found. It was dreadfully burned, and was identified only by a pair of rubberoled shoes on the feet. At 1:30 another body was found; recognized as the body of the young Italian danseuse, Vencencina Chitten. Directly beyond the proscenium arch, and beneath what was the parquet proscenium area, and beneath what was the parquet circle, three bodies lying close together were found. Out off by the flames from the exits in the rear, the three unfortunates had evidently tried to make their escape by way of the front, were overcome by the smoke and fell insensible. They were identified as those of William L. Brooks, the leading man of the

company, Miss Fandman, a coryphee, the last two being residents of Chicago.

Of the eight people dangerously burned, who are in the hospitals, four are somewhat better this morning, but the other four are in a critical condition and may die at any time,

A NEGRO TAKEN FROM JAIL IN NASHVILLE AND HANGED.

A NIGHT ATTACK FRUSTRATED BY THE SHERIFF AND GOVERNOR EUCHANAN'S PERSONAL

lettsville, near this city, are not contented to per- giving his reasons for signing it. In the course

oud yell was heard from up the street. Two or three hundred men were seen coming. Chief

As soon as the head of the mob reached the juil gate an imperative ring of the bell sounded, out admittance was refused. The lock of the gate was broken. The crowd then surged in. One wanted to get at least one of those negroes. can't let you have any of them," said the Sheriff. Well, Hill, we don't want to hurt you, but we will have that negro."

"I ask you not to take him," said the Sheriff. "If you won't give him to us, there is a way we can get him; we will break the door down We shall have to get tools to do it with, but it's

The man with a hammer then began to batter on the outside door to the cell. The blows made no more impression than if they were beating with a sand-bag, and at 1:30 the men grew tire of their work. The jail officers stood or walked about, but the miler was conspicuously absent, and it is thought he had the keys in his possersion It was the common opinion that the policemer

At 1:45 Governor Buchanan and Adjutant-General Norman, who had been awakened, made their way into the jail. The Governor mounted the steps and called the mob to order. He was unable to make himself heard, and he then pressed his way into the the excited throng around the door He attempted to speak, but his voice was drowned "I promise you that the law The Governor said: shall be vindicated."

"The law is too slow. We won't wait. We must have Eph Grizzard to-night."

"Gentlemen," said the Governor, "there is none more anxious to vindicate the law than I. I pledge you my word that justice shall be done."

strength held it back for a moment, but was everpowered. He then retired into another room. The mob was not successful, however. At 2:25 it was reinforced, and bean battering with axes elubs, etc. The police then stood firm and beat them back with clubs. Then a shot was fired from without. This was returned by the officers. No one inside was burt, though several shots grazed the clothes of officers. A man named N. L. Guthrie came to the door and said he was wounded and wanted to be taken in. He was admitted. He had been shot through the left lung. He lingered until 8 o'clock this morning when he died.

The Governor then appealed to the crowd to desist, giving them his word he would see that justice was given out. As it was growing early the mob decided to depart, but not until they avowed their intention of returning and hanging at least one of the prisoners. When asked if the attack would be before or after the trial of the

prisoners, they said they would not answer that, but that they would surely hang Eph sooner or later. During the Bring, Charles Rear was also sint. His wound is serious.

To-day, however, the work of the mob was more successful. At 2 o'clock they assembled on the square. They marched to the jail, and apparently without interference on the part of the others, secured the negro "Eph" Grizzard, put a rope around his neck and started in a northeast direction with him.

They hanged Eph Grizzard at the east end of the bridge across the Cumberland River in the heart of the city, after which they riddled his body with bullets.

A MURDERER CAUGHT AT LAST.

TEN MONTHS AGO HE KILLED A MAN WHO WOULD NOT GO OUT ON A STRIKE.

Charles Reilly, who killed a man in this city nearly en months ago, is a prisoner at Police Headquarters Avenue-B and Eighteenth-st. on June 15, 1891, and Rellly was the leader in it. His home at that time was at No. 423 East Twenty ninth st. Only one man employed in the yard refused to join in the strike. He was John Kelly, an old man who had been at work there several years. Rellly and William O'Neill, of No. 516 East Fifteenth st., went back into the yard after the other workmen had gone out, and tried to

Kelly sald. Reilly picked up a piece of wood and struck Kelly on the head with it. Kelly's skull was fractured and he fell to the ground senseless. Relly and O'Neill ran away. Kelly was carried to Bellevue Hospital, where he died in forty-eight hours, having lived long enough to tell the name of his assulant. For months the police sought for Rellly in vain. His friends kept him in hiding in the city for a time and then he went to Liverpool on a cattle steame. Then he went to London. A few months ago he returned to the city but was afraid to stay here, and found employment

In a laundry in Troy, N. V.

Last week the police heard he had returned to his former haunts, and early on Friday morning he was in the house No. 435 West Twenty-fifth-st. had bired a furnished room in that house and he fast asleep in bed when the officer entered the room. When he was awakened he showed fight, but was owed into submission at the muzzle of a revolver. knife and a razor were found in his pockets was searched at the Detective Eureau. His arrest was kept secret until yesterday, when O'Nelli was locked up on a charge of being an accessory to the murder of Kelly. O'Nelli is a ruffinn, known among his associates as "Red" O'Nelli. Relily is thirty-three Jears old, and has served one term of ten years in sing sing Prison for felonious assault. He will be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day on the charge of marder.

REMORY BILLS SIGNED MY THE GOVERNOR. Albany, Ap:il 50.-Governor Flower has signed:

exceed \$500,000.
Chapter 365-Appropriating \$50,000 for the completion of the armory of the 23d Regiment of Brooklyn.
Chapter 286-Reappropriating an unexpended balance of \$50,000 for the exection of an armory for the 14th Regiment of Brooklyn.
Chapter 387-Reappropriating \$35,000 and appropriating \$15,000 for the erection of the Utlea State
Armory.

Armory.
Chapter 388-Appropriating \$7,500 for the completion of the Geneva State Armory.

Concord, N. H., April 50.-Messrs, Burleigh and of newly discovered evidence. Almy will be taken to

THE VENGEANCE OF A MOB. THE FARQUHAR BILL SIGNED.

GOV. FLOWER REGISTERS THE WILL OF TAMMANY'S BOSSES.

THE EXCISE BILL, THE FREEDOM OF WORSHIP BILL AND THE REAPPORTIONMENT BILL

ALSO APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR. Albany, April 30,-The Governor to-day filed memorandum with Assembly bill No. 1,296, known as the New-York Election Inspectors bill,

the election law for New-York City substantially uniform as regards inspectors of elections, with that prevailing else where in the State, except in the cities of New-York and

the bill are the same persons who have for years defended the application of the same principle in the legislation

among the two great parties, adds not an lota to the honesty of the elections. It was in a so-called non-partisan Board of Supervisors that the Tweed Ring had its origin

The other bills signed by the Governor are the following:

Chapter 395, amending act to incorporate the New-York Building and Improvement Company. Chapter 396, the Freedom of Worship bill.

Chapter 397, the Appertionment bill.

Chapter 398, the Constitutional Convention bill. Chapter 300, in relation to taxable transfers of property. Chapter 401, the Excise billi

Chapter 601, the Richmond County Excise bill.

SOCIALIST-PARADES AND MEETINGS,

A BIG DEMONSTRATION AT UNION SQUARE-THE GATHERING IN BROOKLYN.

The East Side and the West Side were pretty thou About 7,000 Socialists, representing the Central Labor Federation and the Social Labor party, marched to Union Square to hold their annual labor the Uinted Hebrew Trades assembled in Rutgers Square. Besides the men and boys who joined the parade, handreds of women and children were in the rowd. There was considerable confusion, which made sary the interference of the police. When the parade started, about 5,000 were in line. They marched through several side-streets to Second-ave., and thence to Seventeenth-st, and Union Square. J. Bloshein was

Lyceum, at No. 25 East Fourth-st., where they were makers' unions, German musical, dramatic and social clubs, Waiters' Unions, the Swiss Embrodery Union and ette Place, Eighth st., Fourth ave, and thence to Union Square. The West Side Socialists met at the West Side Labor Lyceum, at No. 342 West Forty-second-st., and marched down Eighth-ave, to Seventeentn-st, and thence to Union Square, where the speechmaking be-

Broadway to Fourth-ave, and an the walks near the speakers' stands, but it was remarkably orderly, and the services of the police were not required. Lucien Lanied presided. The speakers were George K. and Thomas Doyle. mediate adoption of the eight-hour working day.

A STATE UNIVERSITY IN FLAMES

THE PIRE INTERRUPTS AN AMATEUR PLAY-SOME LIVES MAY BE LOST.

State University is on fire.

An amateur play was in progress in the chapel.

It is not yet known whether any lives are lost.

New-Bedford, April 30 (Special).-William Bradford, weather-stained building, which now stands there close to the water's edge. From its windows can be had a Islands and the harbor, where vessels of all descriptions are constantly possing to and fro. It was in this

studio that some of Mr. Bradford's finest work was exe chosen Walter Clifford, of this city, and Dr. John H. Abbott, of Fall Elver, as representatives to the Na-tional Convention. They are unlustracted.

AN ARREST FOR THE RED BANK ASSAULT. Asbury Park, N. J., April 30.-Miss Lizzie Farrell. who is employed in the family of Millard F. Cornwell, and who was attacked by a man on Thursday night, is still alive, but unconscious. Dr. Field says that no operation will be performed upon her skull.

Police Officer Stryker arrested a colored man named Cooper, about 3 o'clock this afternoon, upon suspicion of being concerned in the murderous assault upon Miss Farrell. Cooper's colored sweetheart, Susie Graham, has asserted that Miss Farrell screamed after the first blow was struck. Cooper, when questioned by Prose-Thursday night. He has served a ten-year term in the Thursday light. He has served to your groups of the New-Jersey State Prison for robbers, and was released just before Christmas. Since then he has been employed by Dr. George F. Marsden. Prosecutor Ivins has ordered officers to arrest Susie Graham. Cooper is locked up in a cell with an officer.

Stamford, Conn., April 30 .- D. C. Sayer, proprieto

of a steam laundry, was driving near Strawberry Hill this afternoon, when a young man, about nineteeu, near, gave chase with Sayer and the thief was over hauled and turned over to Shoriff Bolster. The

SONS OF PATRIOT SIRES.

A BRILLIANT DINNER AT DELMONICO'S.

SPEECHES BEFORE THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN

REVOLUTION BY MR. DEPEW, GENERAL HORACE PORTER, C. A. DANA

The delegates to the National Congress of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution closed their third annual meeting with a dinner at Delmonico's last evening, which proved to be a most enjoyable occasion of festivity. Notwithstanding the toils of the day's long sessions at the Congress, every diner seemed to bubble over from the start with patriotism and good humor, which they listened, filled as they were with the choicest American sentiments. It was a charactercolors of the Stars and Stripes which hung from the balcony, the only decoration of the spacious dining-hall, to remind those present that it was up of men in whose flowed the blood of the Sons of Liberty. The souvenir of the dinner was handsomely designed menu neatly engraved with the badge of the society, inscribed with its motto,

"Libertus et Patria." Chauncey M. Depew presided, and he was in his happiest vein. On the speakers' platform with him were some of the best-known supporters of American sentiment in the country. Seated at the presiding officer's right were ex-Governor Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky, the Confederate General who gave up his sword to General Grant at Fort Donelson in 1862, and in 1885 was a pall-bearer at his funeral and a sincere mourner at his grave; Charles A. Dana, ex-Governor Henry C. Robinson, of Connecticut, Bishop Cheney, of Illinois, the Chaplain-General; the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown, the rector of St. Thomas's Church of this city, and General A. W. Greely, formerly head of the Signal Service of General Horace Porter, who yesterday became the President-General of the National Society; Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, Secretary of State under President Cleveland; E. S. Barrett, the president of the Massachusetts Society: Charles IL Dennison, of California, and General O. O. Howard. SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

At the six long tables which ran across the room

there were: William Wirt Henry, of Richmond,

Va., a lineal descendant of Patrick Henry; Jon-

athan Trumbull, of Connecticut, lineally descended from Washington's immortal "Brother Jonathan"; ex-Governor Dillingham, of Vermont; ex-Governor Robert S. Green, of Jersey; Lucius Robinson, of Connecticut; ex-Concressman John S. Wise, formerly of Virginia; Bishop Worthington; T. S. Peck, of Vermont; H. B. Ledyard, president of the Michigan Central Railroad Company; General James W. Husted, General H. C. King, Buchanan Francis Korbay, Daniel Worden, E. Brush, Danie! Alfred Lieutenant Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., General F. G. Buttertield, John H. Starin, Charles E. Sands, B. D. Brown, ex-Governor Stewart, John Woodbridge, of Chicago; A. Howard Clark, of Washington City; Colonel M. M. Parker and Captain C. B. Sears, of the District of Columbia; J. G. Woodward and Joseph M. Hubbard, of Connecticut; Amasa M. Eaton, of Rhode Island; Duncan T. Pacon, of Indiana; George P. Barton, Chicago; G. C. Gilmore, of New-Hampshire; E. J. Hill, of Connecticut; John E. Dewitt, of Maine; George Bowdoin, William L. Bull, George B. de Forest, Stuyvesant Fish, Julian H. Kean, General John C. Robinson, Edmund C. Stanton, Hart Lyman, Gardiner Shearman, E. L. Winthrop, jr., Ballard Smith, Henry S. Burrage, Dr. James M. Flint, N., Henry Ha'l, Clarence Carey; B. Chandler, Horace J. William A. Crumbie, of Colonel William R. Griffith, Dr. J. D. Iglehart, the Fur Nailers' and Fur Operators' Unions marched from No. 85 East Fourth st. to the East Side Labor Cresap, U. S. N., of Maryland; W. W. Bailey, of New-Hampshire; Henry Sherman Boutell, of W. A. N. Walnwright, of Connecticut; Robert A. Blood, of Massachusetta: Frank R. Carswell and Andrew J. Woodman, of Delaware; R. Carswell, of Delaware; John J. Hubbell, George A. Halsey and J. C. Pumpelly, of New-Jersey; Ethan Allen, ex-Judge W. H. Arnoux, J. Q. Adams, Edmund L. Baylies, C. C. Baldwin, John C. Calhoun, E. P. Tone, J. G. Cutler, J. Warren Cutler, Captain J. W. Dillenback, U. S. A.; Paul Dana, Horace was there with three sergeants and fifty patrolmen. C. Du Val, General Ferdinand P. Earle,
The crowd completely filled Seventeenth-st. from Lieutenant A. S. Greene, U. S. N., Hugh R. Hagaman Hall, Captain R. L. Hoxie, U. S. N., Hagaman Hall, Captain R. L. Hoxie, U. S. N.,
Captain H. W. Hubbell, U. S. A., Theodore F.
Jackson, John S. King, Walter S. Logan,
Leander N. Lovell, J. Lawrence McKeever,
Charles W. Morris, James Otis, John H. Prall,
E. E. Potter, E. D. Randolph, Robert B. Rosevelt, Samuel Speneer, John H. Starin, Domald
B. Toucey, Seth E. Tnomas, George Vanderbitt,
F. Egerton Webb, G. Creighton Webb, Stephen
M. Wright, Robert S. Williams and Benjamin
Wood.

MR. DEPEW'S OPENING SPEECH.

When the various courses of the dinner had been finished and the smoke of fragrant eigars began to curl above the heads of the members and their guests, Mr. Depew rapped for order. His appearance as usual was greeted with cordial applause. He said in part:

cornial appliance. He said in part:

It is one of the happy conditions of this patriotic organization that it holds its anxiversary meetings at some place and at some time which recall a historic event connected with the origin of the Republic.

It is one of the inthoids its analyersary meeting at some place and at some time which recall a historic event connected with the origin of the Republic.

The convention held here to-day is held in the place and upon the analyersary of the linauguration of George Washington, the first President of the United States. Demosthenes gave as a role of success in oratory, "action, action, action." That rule constitutes the principie of ancient civilization. It embodies the idea that the orator or the soldier rules the state. Demosthenes governed the democracy of Athens, and Caesar, the turbulent factions of Rome. The same was true in all mediaceval and most of Athens, and Caesar, the turbulent factions of Rome. The same was true in all mediaceval and most of modern history, but the demand of our time is "organize, organize, organize," Stedim and electricity have compelled the organization of capital to carry on business enterprises and of laboring elements to protect themselves. All movements, religious, charitable, political, educational or social, are dependent upon some kind of carpanization or social, are dependent upon some kind of carpanization or social, are dependent upon some kind of carpanization or social, are dependent upon some kind of carpanization or social, are dependent upon some kind of carpanization or social, are dependent upon some kind of carpanization or social, are dependent upon some kind of carpanization or social, are dependent upon some kind of carpanization or social, are dependent upon some kind of carpanization or social, are dependent upon some kind of carpanization or social, are dependent upon some kind of carpanization or social, are dependent upon some kind of carpanization which is been on earning a living and is a potential force has been obsorbed in the mass. The evolution of the American, and in which captures and in which originals every interest mass one of the sound of the chartable organizations they are buried. In a very large and a very full sense, and a perfectly proper o